BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1811. [NUMBER 964.

IT has been Refolved, that all Advertifements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorifed to publifh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muft be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the fame manner as if they were particularly fpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom fuch Orders and Refolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ft SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, January 30, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiffory Notes of this Government, ftanding on the General Regifter of this Prefidency, from No. 2501, to No. 3100, of 1810-11, will be difcharged at the General Treafury, on Saturday, the 16th of March next, on which day the Intereft thereon will ceafe.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d February 1811.

Government Advertifement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Premifes within the Fort, an lately occupied by Lieutenant General the Hon'ble JOHN BERCROMBY, will be available to any tenant defirous of renting the fame, from the 1ft of the enfuing month.—Information in refpect to the terms will be afforded on application to the Civil Paymafter.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d February 1811.

Government Advertifement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT all private fales to Individuals of the Hon'ble Company's Imports from Europe, confifting of Woollens, Copper of every defcription, including Sheating Sheets, Nails, and materials for Boat Building, Iron, Steel, Lead and every defcription of Britifh Goods, will be difcontinued from the end of the prefent month; and that thofe Imports will be fold folely and exclufively at the Hon'ble Company's Quarterly Sales; with the exception of Military Stores and materials for the conftruction and repair of fhipping, which will be fupplied under the exifting Regulations, or fuch others as may hereafter be enacted.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22 February 1811.

Bombay, 22d February 1811.

ALL Commanders in the Country Service or of foreign fhips are required perfonally to report their refpective arrivals, to the Hon'ble the Governor; being for that purpofe, to be introduced by the Secretary to the Marine Department.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B. HAMILTON,
Sec. to Govt. Marine Dept

Government Advertifement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the periods for the delivery of the Crooked Timbers for the Supply of which Tenders are invited by the Advertifment dated the 29th of laft month, are fixed, for the firft moiety, in the month of June next; and the fecond before the clofe of December 1811; in lieu of the dates fpecified in that Advertifement.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22D FEBRUARY 1811.

શરકારની ખબર જાહીર થાએ

એવીને ખારૂરાંનાં વાંધ આપવા શાંત તારીખ ૨૯ મી માર્ચ જાનીવારીને દીને શરકને ખબર જાહીર કરીને પરપોજખ માંગી માંહે તેમાં ખારૂરો આપવાની મુદત ખપીછે તે મુદત રદ કરીને અરધો ભાગ આગાખ જુન અરધો ભાગ આશા દીને અબર શંને ૧૮૧૧ તમાં મ થવાની આગાખ ખાવી આપીએ એ શાંત ખબર શરકને જાહીર કરીછે તા ૨૨ મી ફેબરીવારી શંને ૧૮૧૧ ❀

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Governmnet
In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

શ્રી

ખનગ્રજીએ ઘનશ્યાણીનદાસે

ખેડીએ ગ્રીતેગ્રખનગ્રજીઓને મ
ગીનંઈસ્દોનખમ્બણે તંગ્રજ્યાચે
ણાયનંખેતપાણીગ્રજીતાં ચણગ્રેઢે
ણઈતેણાંમગ્રજીતાજીએ ૪ ગ્રહે ગ્ર
ચપેનેણાઘપનીનંગ્રણગ્રજીમજીનં ગે
ગણેઢેઢેગ્રણીગ્રસગ્રણીમણેમઈણ્ણી
ગ્રણેઉગીનણેચાઢેગ્રણેગીન ઘણાણ
ચેગીનગ્રજેગ્રણીતનગ્યાણીનણા પુ
ન્યાગીગ્રેનગ્યાણગ્રેનોવણેઈણ્ણોગ્ર
ણગ્રઢગ્રજીણાનચેઈણ્ણ

ણણગ્રજીણીનણાચીયાણાગ્રત્ત ગ્ર
ગીનંઈસ્દોનગ્રીજ્ઞનયાચે ણગ્રણીનં
તગ્રણીનપાણ્ણવે તાજીએ 22 ગ્ર
ણેગ્રેગ્રીપગ્રજીણગ્ર ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી

G. LUKIN,
BOMBAY *Marine Store-keeper,*
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
22D FEBRUARY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B. HAMILTON,
Sec. to Govt. Marine Dept.

Bombay the 22d February, 1811.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Governor in Council is pleafed to extend the Term for the delivering in, of Tenders for the Ship intended to be chartered for a voyage to England, according to the Rublic Notices of the 8th and 10th Inftant, till the fifteenth of March.

The laft mentioned Advertifement having appeared only in a hand bill is hereunder inserted, for fuller information as to it's contents.

Government Advertifement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Ship intended to be chartered under the Notice in the Extra Courier of the 8th of February, being deftined to leave India with in the fair Seafon, which in Mercantile acceptation is underftood not to extend from this Port, beyond the 15th of April; the expected tenders muft confequently be limited to fhips, that can be in readinefs to enter on their voyage within the date laft fpecified; which will require that fuch veffel be prepared in all refpects for fea on or before the 1ft of the fame month of April.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th February 1810.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
Old Marine Gate,
On MONDAY, the 4th March,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

SUNDRY Old MARINE STORES, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, condemned in Survey.

The Article to be cleared away and paid immediately or refold at the rifk and lofs of the firft Purchafer.

A Lift of the particnlars may be feen at my Office.

G. LUKIN,
BOMBAY, Marine Store-keeper.
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
22D FEBRUARY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Govvernor in Council,

J. B. HAMILTON,
Sec. to Govt. Marine Dept.

શરકારની ખાજીર ખબર

એવીને ફેટલોએક શરકારી જુનો મરીન ખરાટોર એટલે વાંકાણેનો શાંમાંન ચોકશી કરતાં રદ કીધુછે તે શીમ વારને દીને તારીખ ૪ માહે માર્ચ ફલાક ૧૦ દશા ઉપર બપોરનાં આગાખ મરીન ગેટ આગાખ લીલાંઉ મધે વેચાશે વેચેલી જીનશીનો પળશો આખીને તેજ વેલા ખળનામે નફીતો તે જીનશી પરીથી વેચીને તેની ખુટ જે આવશેતે પેહેલા ખરીદાર પાશેથી ભરી લેશે ❀

ઉપર લખેલી જીનશીની વીગત મરીન ખરાટોર ફીપર એહુની ફાકીશ માં બધને જોએ તા ૨૨ મી માહે ફે બરીવારી શંને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી ❀

G. LUKIN,
BOMBAY *Marine Store-keeper,*
Marine Store-keeper's Office,
22D FEBRUARY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B. HAMILTON,
Sec. to Govt. Marine Dept.

શ્રી

ખનગ્રજીએ ઘનશ્યાણીનદાસે

ખેડીએ ગ્રીતેગ્રખનગ્રજીઓને મ
ગીનંઈસ્દોનખમ્બણે તંગ્રજ્યાચે
ણાયનંખેતપાણીગ્રજીતાં ચણગ્રેઢે
ણઈતેણાંમગ્રજીતાજીએ ૪ ગ્રહે ગ્ર
ચપેનેણાઘપનીનંગ્રણગ્રજીમજીનં ગે
ગણેઢેઢેગ્રણીગ્રસગ્રણીમણેમઈણ્ણી
ગ્રણેઉગીનણેચાઢેગ્રણેગીન ઘણાણ
ચેગીનગ્રજેગ્રણીતનગ્યાણીનણા પુ
ન્યાગીગ્રેનગ્યાણગ્રેનોવણેઈણ્ણોગ્ર
ણગ્રઢગ્રજીણાનચેઈણ્ણ

ણણગ્રજીણીનણાચીયાણાગ્રત્ત ગ્ર
ગીનંઈસ્દોનગ્રીજ્ઞનયાચે ણગ્રણીનં
તગ્રણીનપાણ્ણવે તાજીએ 22 ગ્ર
ણેગ્રેગ્રીપગ્રજીણગ્ર ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રેજી

G. LUKIN,
BOMBAY *Marine Store-keeper,*
Marine Store keeper's Office,
22D FEBRUARY 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B, HAMILTON,
Sec. to Govt. Marine Dept

In the Matter of the Will of OMABIE widow of the late SADASEW GUNBAJEE late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceafed.

PROBATE of the laft Will or Teftatamentary writing of the faid deceafed being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to BHASKER POOTLAJEE the Executor therein named; all perfons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 19th February 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Appendix containing a Lift of European Inhabitants will not be ready for delivery to the purchafers of the Bombay Calendar till **Monday next the** 4th Proximo.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Thurſday next the 28th February inſtant will be ſold by public auction (under and by virtue of a writ Fieri Facias iſſuing out of the Recorder's Court at Bombay, at the ſuit of SHAIK HUSSON ABDULLA *vs.* SHAIK ABDUL R SSOOL bin NUSSER the ſhip Saffenut Rafool, burthen 325 Tons or thereabouts and appurtenances now at anchor in Bombay harbour,—ſhe is Coppered of Rabbit and built at Damaun, and is to be ſold as ſhe now lies.

Terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale.

J. P. FEARON.

Bombay 22d February 1811.

ખબર·ફીએથી·આપીએચજે

તારીખ ૨૮ મી·ફરેશપત·વારને·દીને·આએ·મફીનાંનીએ·જાફેર·લીલાંકુ ફરીને·વેચશે·વાંફાંણ·એફ·નાંને·શારી નત·રફુલ·ટંન ૩૨૫ને·આશરેછે·એનાં શાંસાંન·ખુધાં·વેચશે·એ·વાંફાંણ·શ્રી·મુ ખાજનાં·બારાં·મધે·લાંગરેલુછે·એ· વાં ફાંણની·ફરાડ·ચુનાંનીછે·તથા·શ્રી·દાસે રનુ·બાંધેલુછે·જે·પરમાંણે·શ્રી·મુખાજનાં બારાંપર·લાંગરેલુછે·તેવુ·વેચાશે·એ·વાં ફાંણ·વેચવાની·બાબત·એજે·શેખ·ફ શંન·અબદલા·તથા·શેખ·અબદલ·રફુ ખ·બીન·નશેર·એ·બંધને·શ્રી·મુખાજ ની·નાંમદાર·રીફાડર·ફોરટમો·ફજીઓ અતો·તે·શ્રી·રીફાડર·ફોરટે·શેખ· ફશં ન·અબદલાને·કુફંમ·આપેઓજે·એ·વાં ફાંણને·વેચે·તે·શ્રી·રીફાડર·ફોરટનાં·કુ ફંમનાં·જોરથી·વેચેછે *

એ·વાંફાંણ·વેચવાની·બોલી·વેચતી બખતે·જાફેર·ફરશે·શ્રી·મુખાજ·મધે·તા રીખ ૨૨ મી·ફેબરવારી·શંને ૧૮૧૧ *

J. P. FEARON.

Bombay 22d February 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the laſt Will and Teſtament of CHOCARA MACKEY late of Tellicherry Mapla Inhabitant deceaſed being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CHOACARA CUNHY PAKY and CHOACARA COONJEE AMADOO of Tellicherry the Brother and Nephew of the ſaid deceaſed and the Executors in the ſaid will named, all Perſons concerned in the ſaid Eſtate are hereby apprized thereof dated 13th February 1811.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

જાફેર·ખબર

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીએચજે·શ્રી· તાપશ્રીરીનો·રેવારશી·આપલો·ચોફારા· આંફી·ચુજરેમો·આને·મરીગએછે તેનુ વીલ·શ્રી·ખંબાજ·ની·રીફાડર·ફોરટે·આ પલા·ચોફારા·ફંતફીપાફી·તથા·ચોફારા ફુનજી·અમાદુ·તે·બંણ·બેએ·મરતાંરનાં લાજ·તથા·બતરીનાછે·તે·બંણ·બેએને અખતીઆર·મરનાંરનાં·વીલમાં·બજેમા પરમાંણે·શ્રી·રીફાડર·ફોરટે·આપેલ છે· તે·શરવે·લોફો·જેફોજ·તે·મરનારનાં· જશટેત·ઉપર·લેફેલુ·તથા·દેવુછે·તે·લો ફોને·આએ·ખબર·આપીછે·તા· ૧૩ મી·ફેબરવારી·શંને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

જશટીરીનશંન
બફીન

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereb Given,

THAT all perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of the late JOSEPH BARRETTO deceaſed at Bombay, are hereby requeſted to ſend in their accounts to CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, PASCOAL JOSEPH DE ALMEID and MARIANA DE MONTE, the Executors to the ſaid Eſtate, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to pay the amount of the ſame to the above mentioned Executors without delay.

Bombay, 22d February 1811.

POR eſte ſe da noticia que todos aquelles que tiverem alguma Alegaçao contra o eſtado do deffunto JOSEPH BARRETTO, devem mandar as ſuas contas ao CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE, PASCOAL JOSEPH DE ALMEIDA e MARIANA DE MONTE Executores do ditto Eſtado, e os que devem ao ditto Eſtado devem pagar aos meſmos Executores ſem demora.

Bombaim 22 de Fevereiro 1811.

BAXTER, SON, & CO.

On MONDAY next, the 25th inſtant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW'S STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glaſsware a few Books, &c. &c. &c. and at 4 o'clock precifely will be ſold on the Eſplanade where they are now pitched nearly opposite the Church Gate two large Field Officers' Tents, ſome Routies, ſpare Walls &c. &c. &c.

N. B. At 12 o'clock will be put up ſeveral Saddle Horſes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 23d February 1811.

FOR FREIGHT
TO COLUMBO,
THE KETCH
HOPE,
CAPT. CROEL.

WILL be ready to Sail on or about the 10th of March next. for particulars aply at Meſſrs DE SOUZA & Co.'s Office or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 23d February 1811.

SHIP FRIENDSHIP.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THIS PRESENT
SATURDAY the 23d Inſtant
IN THE
MARINE YARD,
AT NOON PRECISELY
THE GOOD SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
Lately arrived at this Port from China.

THE ſhip is of the burthen of about 872 Tons, built at Demaun in the year 1794, and underwent a good repair in July laſt at this place. The Friendſhip is engaged by Government, for the public ſervice, on advantageous terms.

An Inventory of Stores may be ſeen, and the conditions of ſale and further particulars made known, on application to the Truſtees, at the Office of Meſſrs. BRUCE FAWCETT and Co.

" WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
" JAMES G. REMINGTON,
" JOHN FORBES,
" WILLIAM ERSKINE,
Truſtees for the affairs of the Eſtate of the late Ardaſier Dady.

BOMBAY,
18th February 1811.

વાંફાંણ·નાંમે·શીપ·ફરેનશીપ

વેચશે·જાફેર·લીલાંકુ·ફરીને·શની શર·વારને·દીને·તા· ૨૩ મી·આએ· મફીનાંનીએ·બપોરનાં·ફલાફ ૧૨ બાજે

તે·વેચવાને·શરૂ·ફરશે·શ્રી·મરીન·આડ આગલ·એ·શાકુ·વાંફાંણ·ફરેનશીપ·અ મણાં·શ્રી·ચીન·ફંનતાંનથી·આવીછુછે · શ્રી·મંબાજનાં·બંદરમો·લાંગરેલુછે *

એ·વાંફાંણ·ટંન ૮૭૨ આઠશોને·બો તેરનુછે·શ્રી·દંમણ·મધે·બાંધેલુછે·શંને ૧૭૯૪ અંગરેજનાં·વરશનુ·બાંધેલુછે· તથા·ગીઆ·વરશમો·જુલજ·મફીનાંમો શારી·પંખે·રપેર·ફીધુછે·જમા·શંભારેલુ છે·શારી·તરેથી *

એ·ફરેનશીપ·શરફારમો·માંડેલુછે· શરફારની·ચાફરીમો·શારા·નફાની·બો લીએ·જમાને·વાંફાંણ·ઘણીને·નફો · ગણો·થાશે *

એની·જનવંનટોરી·જમાને·શંભાં ણનુ·લીશટ·તથા·બીજી·તથા·એનુ·લી શટ·દેખારશે·તથા·એનાં·વેચવાની·બો લી·તથા·બીજી·આગાર·ખબર·તજવીજ ફર વીઓએ·જેનારને·તે·ઘણી દરશી ઓ·જમાને·આબડનાં·શાફેબો·અતબા રીઓ·મીશતર·બરડા·ફારાટની·ફંપ ની·ફારીશમો·તજવીજ·ફરે·તા· ૧૮ મી·ફેબરવારી·૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

" ફુલીફુમ·ફરાપડ
" જેમીશ·જી·રેમીગટંન
" જોન·ફારબશ
" ફુલીફુમ·એરશફીન
દરશટીઓ·શેઠ·અરદેશર દાદીનાં ફારભારીઓછે

TO
The Creditors of Nasserwanjee Manockjee,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Payment of twenty five per Cent upon the reſpective debts of NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE will commence on the 1ſt day of March next, on the terms and conditions of the propoſals made at the meeting of his Creditors on the 15th day of Auguſt laſt, the few remaining Creditors who have not ſubſcribed to the propoſals are therefore appriz d hereof, in order that they may ſubſcribe to the ſame, and receive an equal dividend with the other Creditors, as they will be otherwiſe excluded from the benefit thereof.

The propoſals remain at the Office of Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. for Signature where the Dividends will be likewiſe paid.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMASJEE BOMANJEE
TRUSTEES.

Bombay, 15th February, 1811.

નશરવાંનજી·મંણફજીનાં·લેફેણાં·વા લા·જમાને·આંગનારાવોને·ખબરં·ફીએ થી·આપીએચજે·નશરવાંનજી·મંણફજી નાં·પુરા·દેવાનાં·જમાને·ફરજનો·ફાલો દફા (રપ) પચીશ·તારીખ ૧ મારચ· આવતા·મફીનાંની·થી·આંગનારને·પગા ર·ફરવાને·શરૂ·ફરશે·જે·પરમાંણે·શરવે લે·ફોલી·તથા·ફંડીશન·મુફરર·ફીધુ છે·આગનારાવોએ·મીનખરા·ફરીને·તા રીખ ૧૫ મી·આગશટ·ગીઆ·વરશનાં એ·ફબુજ·ફીધાછે·જમાને·આગેઆછે· તે·મુજબ·આપશે·બાફીનાં·લેફેણાં·વા લાવોએ·પરપોજબ·ઉપર·શદી·નથી·ફી દી·તે·બોફોને·આએ·ખબર·આપીએ· છજએજે·પેલા·પરપોજબ·ઉપર·શદી· ફરે·તે·શરખે·બાગે·બીજા·આંગનારાવો

લીએ·તે·મુજબ·લીએ·નફીતર·જટકા આવેછે·પ્રાબાનં·તેમી·બંધ·થાશે·જ માને·પછી·આપશે·નફી·તે·પરપોજબ મીશતર·પ્રારબશની·ફંપનીની·ફાર્ટી શમોછે·જેને·શજ·ફરવી·આએતે·જા એ·તથા·પ્રાબાનાં·રુપીઆબી·તાંફંજ પગાર·ફરશે·તારીખ ૧૫ મી·ફેબરવા રી·શંને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરજી·બંદરે·મંબાજ

મીશતર·જેની
પેશતંનજી·બમંનજી
ફોરમનજી·બમંનજી
ટરશટીઓછે

શ્રી

ષપસિગણાચનજ્ઞચપ્રમગી ન
ણીમગીર્યાષ્ટ્યેઘનજ્યાજીવમ્રગીતે
ષર્ભોષેલીવેદમાચચાલ્યો ઘેર્યદ્ધ
ઙંચશીષગ્રેનષનજ્ઞચાણી રેષેન્યા
તતાળીચ્યે ૧ ચ્ચર્ચેતામણીન્યા પા
ણીજન્યાપ્રચ્યણેઠગ્રણીરેષ્યછે શ્રી
ષેગ્રત્રણાચેચગણાપગાગ્રિનતાગીચ
૧૮ ષગણ્ટમણીન્યાતગ્રણીગ્રર્ચ્ચડે
ચગણાગ્રણીત્યાઠગ્રપઙત્રાપચ ષ
યાગ્રે જ્યાગ્રણીષચ્યચ્યાષ જ્યાણીચ
ગ્રગીતોગીત્યાણીષ્યાગ્રચ્ચ ઊિષ્ચે
ચગણ્યાગ્રેર્ઘગ્રેઘનણેણાચેપે ગ્રણી
તનત્યાઙગ્રપિણીચતેઘગ્રણીણ ગ્રજ્ઞ
તીષ

ષેઠગ્રપઙત્રગ્રેગ્ચ્ચતનગ્રગ્રઘષ ગ્રં
ઙણીયાંચેઘગ્રીણાન ષ્યાગ્રગ્રપ
યાગ્રગીતાઠેરીરેષછેતપત્યાન્ચ ઘ
ગ્રીણાતપઠણીઙગાનષ્ચેર્યદ્ધ તાગી
ષે ૧૮ ચ્ચછેગ્રેઘ્રીઙગીષન ૧૮૧૧

ઈંગ્રેજી

ષેર્યદ્ધંગ્રેરેષ્ચગ્રની
ષેગ્ચ્ચનણીઘગ્રપણી
ઙનચ્ચેણીઘગ્રપણી
ઈંસ્વાણી

WEDNESDAY, 15th Aug. 1810.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of Naſſerwanjee Manockjee, held at Bombay.

MR. WOODHOUSE propoſes that an Aſſignment of all Naſſerwanjee Manockjee's property be made to for the benefit of the Creditors ſubject to any Incumbrances upon as the probable amount of the ſurplus will not pay one Anna in the Rupee, Mr. Woodhouſe is authoriſed to offer that the property ſhould be aſsigned abſolurely to Peſtonjee Bomanjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee and two other Truſtees to be named by the Creditors upon an aggreement on the part of Peſtonjee Bomanjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee to pay twenty per Cent, to the reſpective Creditors upon their reſpective balances and in full of their reſpective demands; and to ſay that the Aſſigned Mortgaged property, after payment of the claims upon it, ſhall be diſpoſed of and the overplus of it's produce diſtributed equally amongſt the Creditors —And in the mean time that Naſſerwanjee Manockjee's perſon ſhall not be moleſted by the parties ſubſcribing their names hitherto, and that the ſaid

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1811.

The Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Masters General, will order an Assistant from each of their departments to superintend the disembarkation of the troops; and they are not to land, until they have seen it completed.

Lieutenant Colonel Pilton will act as second in command of the division of the army under the immediate command of the Commander of the Forces—The 12th Regiment and the detachment of the 1st Bengal volunteer Battalion of Native Infantry will be attached to Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs's Brigade; Major Butler's Battalion to Lieutenant Colonel McLeod's Brigade, and the Madras Native Volunteer Battalion to Lieutenant Colonel Smith's Brigade, the Royal Marines are removed from Lieut. Col. McLeod's Brigade, to the Division of the army under the Command of Major General Warde.

In consequence of the above arrangements the Brigades will be marched as follows.—viz. 1st Brigade Lieut. Col. Gibbs,—2d Brigade Lieut. Col. McLeod,—3d Brigade Lieut. Col. Smith.

In the absence of the Dept. Adjt. General, and by order of the Commander of the Forces.

(Signed) A. E. GREGORY, *Mil. Sec.*

HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE PORT LOUIS, 1ST DEC. 1810

G. O.

Major General Abercromby is most perfectly satisfied with the steadiness and gallantry displayed by the Flank Battalion and Grenadier Company of H. M. 59th Regiment in the affair which took place this morning; and he is desirous to express in this public manner the sentiments which he entertains of their exemplary good conduct.

The Commander of the Forces is fully persuaded that the Flank Battalion will sincerely participate with him in the severe loss which H. M. service has sustained by the death of that excellent and valuable Officer Lieut. Col. Campbell.

Major General Abercromby is happy also to acknowledge the steadiness shewn by the H. M. 12th and 22d Regt. and he feels himself particularly grateful for the zealous exertions of the Detachment of Seamen landed from the Squadron under the Command of Captain Montague; and he requests to offer him, the officers and men under his Command his sincere acknowledgments for the services which they have rendered to the Army.

Nothing can be so discreditable to troops as a dangerous and unnecessary expenditure of ammution. Major General Abercromby observed with regret that some Corps shewed a degree of unsteadiness in this particular which disappointed the hopes he had formed of their Discipline. All shouting in the lines can only be permitted among local and irregular troops.

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, D. A. G.

G. O. PORT LOUIS, 8TH DECEMBER 1810.

Major General Abercromby congratulates the troops under his Command on the Surrender of this valuable and important Colony.

Altho' the conduct of the enemy has deprived the army of an opportunity of performing any brilliant services and acquiring that fame which could not have failed to attend them in whatever they might have been ordered to undertake; the Commander of the forces discharges a duty incumbent upon him in publicly acknowledging the sentiments of gratitude and esteem with which he is inspired when he contemplates the steadiness which every Individual under his Command displayed in surmounting so considerable a degree of fatigue, and chearfully submitting to the greatest privations, during the advance of the army through a country which did not even afford a supply of water.

It will afford Major General Abercromby the highest gratification to lay the merits of this army before the Right Honourable the Governor General, but he must at the same time request that the Officers Commanding Brigades, heads of Departments, the General and personal Staff, Commanding Officers of corps and the Officers and men under the command will accept from him all that is in his power to offer, his most cordial and sincere thanks.

Major Gen. Abercromby is sensible that any opinion he may venture to express of the important services which have been performed by Major General Warde, cannot in any degree tend to raise the high reputation which that distinguished Officer has already acquired on former occasions, but the able assistance, co-operation and spirited and judicious manner, with which he led the columns, require that Major General Abercromby should not conceal those sentiments which he must assure him are too deeply rooted in his mind ever to be eradicated.

Major General Abercromby in the name of the army feels an inexpressible degree of pride and satisfaction in acknowledging the powerfull and cordial co-operation, which has been received from the Naval force under the command of his Excellency Vice Admiral Bertie, which has been heighte ed by a cordiality and unanimity to a degree perhaps without example, between the two branches of the service.

The commander of the forces, feels it his particular duty to offer his most sincere thanks to Captain Beaver for the able and judicious manner in which he conducted the disembarkation, as well as for the indefatigable exertion he has since used in discharging the duty confided to him by the Vice Admiral in supplying the wants of the army; and Major General Abercromby, is equally indebted to Captains Briggs, Lye, and Street, and to the Officers and Seamen employed under their orders in the disembarkation.

The exertions and able assistance received from Capt. Montague, of the Royal Navy, and the Officers and Seamen with the army on shore has been too conspicuous not to have attracted the observations and acknowledgment of every person, Major General Abercromby, must however request that Captain Montague will be pleased to convey to them who were were under his command, the impression which their conduct has made on his mind.

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, D. A. G.

PENANG,

PROCLAMATION.

FORT CORNWALLIS, THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1810.

In consequence of the much lamented death of the Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, late Governor of Prince of Wales Island and its Dependencies and Commander-in-Chief of the Fort and Town, and the absence of Colonel Norman Macalister, 2d Member of Council, and next in succession to the Office of Government, vacant by this event.

Public Notice is hereby given, and it is Proclaimed, the powers of Governor of Prince of Wales Island, and the Command of the Fort and Town, has necessarily devolved *pro-tempore* on William Edward Phillips, Esq. Third Member of the Council; and that the said William Edward Phillips, Esq. has this day duly taken the prescribed oaths and Seat accordingly.

It is also hereby further proclaimed, that John James Erskine, Esq. has in conformity to the Provisional Appointment of the Honorable the Court of Directors, been called in to the Board, and has taken the prescribed Oaths and his seat as a Member of Council.

All persons in the Civil, Military, and Marine Service, of the Honourable East India Company, and all the other Inhabitants of Prince of Wales Island and its Dependencies, are therefore hereby required and directed to take due notice hereof, and to obey the said William Edward Phillips, Esq. as Governor and Commander-in-Chief accordingly *pro-tempore*.

Published by command of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY, ACT. SEC. TO GOV.

GEORGE TOWN, PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND,

JANUARY. 7, 1811.

At a general meeting of the European Inhabitants of this Presidency, convened by the High Sheriff, and held this day at the Court House, pursuant to the notification published in the Government Gazette, of the 5th instant, for the purpose as therein as stated, of taking into consideration.

"The best mode of evincing, by some public act, the deep regret felt by the Settlement, for the loss it has sustained by the death of the late Honorable Charles Andrew Bruce."

The Sheriff having opened the meeting, George Caunter, Esq. was elected to preside as Chairman, who then in a short and appropriate speech, explained the object proposed to be accomplished by this meeting, and moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the meeting.

FIRST. Resolved, that the British Inhabitants who compose this meeting, being fully sensible of the blessings which they, with the other Inhabitants of this Island, enjoyed, during the period the late Honorable Charles Andrew Bruce, was at the head of this Government; whose conduct was marked by honor and integrity towards his honorable employers; zeal and solicitude for the general welfare and interests of the Island; and by justice, benevolence, hospitality, and a suavity of manners to all:—and desirous of bearing testimony to his worth and merit by some tribute of public approbation, calculated to perpetuate the same to posterity, do therefore propose to erect a Mansoleum over the grave in which his body was interred, with an appropriate inscription, stating by whom, and on what account it had been erected.

SECOND, Resolved, that a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of defraying the expence of erecting the said building.

THIRD, Resolved, that five Persons with the Chairman, be selected from the present meeting to act as a Committee for carrying the first Resolution into effect, who for that purpose will be authorised to receive such sums as may be subscribed.

FOURTH, Resolved, that the said Committee shall, with all convenient dispetch, fix upon a plan of the Building intended to be erected, and also to draw out an appropriate inscription for a Stone to be placed thereon, for the purpose of being submitted for the approval of the subscribers at a future period.

FIFTH, Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions accompanied by a respectful letter of condolence, to be signed by the Committee, to be transmitted to the Honorable Mrs. Bruce, by the first convenient opportunity, and that the Committee when chosen, be directed to retire and prepare a suitable letter for that purpose, to be submitted to this meeting for approval.

SIXTH, Resolved, that the following Gentlemen with the Chairman form the Committee, viz. John Hall, Thomas Halyburton, William Stuart, John Dunbar, and Thomas M'Gee, Esquires.

The Committee retired and prepared a letter to the Honorable Mrs. Bruce, which was read and submitted to the meeting by the Chairman, and met its unanimous approbation.

It was then resolved, that the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff, for the promptitude with which he convened the meeting; and to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair.

{ Signed } GEO. CAUNTER,

The Subscription Paper for carrying the first of the above Resolutions into effect, now lays for signature at the office of the High Sheriff.

BOMBAY.

DEATH. On the 15th Instant, at Broach Ensign R. W. Gram of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. his memory will ever be held respected and his loss most sincerely regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance for his many gallant qualities and amiable disposition.

COBBETT's POLITICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 11, 1810.

PAPER MONEY.

In my last, at page 173, I made a remark or two respecting certain articles, that had appeared in the Morning Post news-paper, the object of which articles appeared to be, to feel the pulse of the public with regard to a proposition, started in the same print, a little while before, for abolishing what it called "those destructive assignats," the country bank notes. At the same time, that I noticed these articles, in the brief way here described, I intimated my intention of noticing them more fully in this present Number, and of endeavouring to make the question between the country money and the Threadneedle Street money as clear as all the other parts of the subject now appear to be to almost every reader.—In fulfilment of this intention, I shall first state the substance, or, at least, the chief points in the several articles alluded to. They are five in number, and their dates are, 8th, 9th 10th 11th and 14th, of this present month. To insert them at full length would require more room than I have now to spare; but, I think, I shall preserve them in my next; for, insignificant as they are in themselves, they are of great importance as being the first symptoms of the abandonment of the paper system by the adherents of Pitt, besides being, perhaps, actually intended, by the ministers themselves, to sound the public, as to a scheme for giving to the Bank of England an exclusive power of making paper money.—The truth is, as the reader will see at every step, the partizans of the paper system do not know what to be at. They are at their wits' end. To give up the whole system is, however, what they cannot think of doing. They therefore give up one branch of it; and they hope, thereby to save the remainder. We will first take a view of their description of the evil and then we will hear what they have for a remedy, or, ather, for remedies, their projects in this way being not a little numerous. They say, that the paper-money of this country has long been working the ruin of the man of real property; that, at last, it has swollen to an enormous evil: that the land holder is robbed by the paper money maker; that the country bankers do not possess a valuable consideration as security for their notes; that, if the country banker break, he can seldom, or never, pay ten shillings in the pound; that every bank note, issued by a country banker, is issued to the prejudice of the public, and to that of the man of fixed income in particular. This is pretty well to begin with. A "Reader," the gentleman signs himself. The next assistant of country-banks takes the signature of Clericus, and he lays about him with a degree of zeal that proves him to belong to the true Church militant. He calls the country banks, "horrid nuisances;" says they have been, of late, most "indecently", multiplied; gives the scene of action the vulgar name of "shop;" says, that the bankers collect up all the hard money to sell; complains that even the poor labourers are obliged to go unpaid, week after week, because they can neither give nor get change for "the vile, dirty rags, that are offered to them in payment, called bank notes," inveighs most bitterly against the farmers', who', by the means of loans of this "vile paper', are enabled to keep back their corn; avers the "honest shopkeeper, artizan and mechanic are robbed of the fruits of their labour, by these covetous and crafty bankers."—Another Letter is signed, "A Constant Reader; and, the author of it says, that he has been lately in the West of England, where the distress, owing to the stoppage of the banks at Salisbury and elsewhere, is hardly to be described.—Another writer states himself to be a person, who has an annual income of several hundreds of pounds, which, for nine or ten years past has been paid him wholly in country bank notes; and he says, that, in all that time, he has not received a guinea or a bank of England note.—Now, before we proceed to speak of the remedies, proposed by these writers (who, perhaps, are all one and the same person,) let me beg the reader to look a little better at this language, and to recollect how often I have been abused in this same Morning Post for having spoken contemptuously of the paper money system. But, stop a little, the time is not far distant, when we shall hear language a great deal worse than this. The tide is just beginning to turn; but it is only beginning. It will roll backward as fast as ever it rolled forward.—As to remedies, the first of these projectors says, that he is firmly convinced, that Government alone, or the bank of England under the control of the Government, should have the power of issuing bank notes.—The next goes more into detail. He proposes, that no man should have a licence to be a paper-money maker without first making oath that he has property sufficient to answer all the notes that he intends to issue; or that he should find good bond-men to bind themselves to pay all his banking debts, in case he should be unable to pay them himself; or that he should satisfy the Commissioners of Taxes in his district, and should from them obtain a certificate, that he has properly sufficient for all the purposes of his intended business; or, that he should obtain a public notification from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England that they would, at all times, be ready to exchange his notes.—These are the suggestions of Clericus, of which the next writer approves, particularly of the last; and he adds, as a scheme of his own, the sending of a quantity of half pence weekly into the country, as a means of relieving the present distress of the poor!—Good father! But, let us hear them out.—The next projector would have one government bank, established in every country, conducted by the Treasury, or by the Directors of the Bank of England, to be called the "County Government Bank," or the "Bank of England County Bank." He, would have all taxes, collected, paid into these Banks; and, he is quite confident, that, while this is the most popular measure that government could adopt, it is "plain, clear and easy of experiment."—Such are the remedies proposed by these projectors; and foolish as they are; absurd and ridiculous as they are, the public may be assured, that they are entertained, and seriously entertained by many persons not destitute of influence. It has, for some time past, been the fashion amongst the great fundholders and money-dealers to cry aloud against the country bank paper. Their reasons for this were obvious enough; and it really does appear to me that persons of this description, including all those more immediately connected with the Bank of England, are pleased at what is now happened to the country banks; nay, I am decidedly of opinion, that if it fell in their way, they would, as the saying is, lend a hand to help the lame dog over the stile. Their purposes may, indeed, be answered by the abolishing of country banks in just the same way that the interest of three or four great porter-brewers would be furthered by a law to put down all other breweries; but, what good the public would derive from the establishment of such a monopoly it is not, I think, easy to point out. The evils produced by the country money are, First, an enhancing of the nominal price of every thing, and thus operating to the great injury of people of fixed incomes in particular. But, how would the proposed change alter this? How would it remedy this evil? This evil is produced by the quantity and not by the kind of the circulating paper; and, what is proposed, is, to change the kind merely without at all reducing the quantity. Secondly, the difficulty of getting change would be just as great when the country money had given place to the Threadneedle-Street money as it is now, unless the quantity of the notes were reduced. Thirdly, supposing it to be an evil to enable farmers to hold their corn back from sale, why could they not do it by the means of one kind of paper as well as another?—Fourthly, it may be said, that there would be less danger from bankruptcy. From partial bankruptcy, there certainly would; but, I think, there can be very little doubt, that, if any of these schemes were adopted, a general bank-ruptcy would be greatly hastened on. As matters now stand, there is for part of the country money, at any rate, land security; though from Mr. Waddington's letter inserted in my last number, it would seem, that capital, or property, is the last thing that a money maker thinks of. Still, however', there is land security for a part of the country money. But, if it were all, Thread-needle-Street money, or, as these projectors seem to wish, government money, which would indeed, be the same thing, what security would there then be? And who would then prescribe limits to the printing of paper-money? Will these wiseacres ask us what better security we want than that of the government, supported as it is? If they do, we have only to remind them, that the Assignats of France had government security, and, to make them still more solid, each bit of paper bore upon the face of it, that the holder had a mortgage for the amount upon the National Lands. The Assignats, or, mortgage bonds, did, nevertheless, become waste paper, and the holders, if in the habit of smoking, had the advantage of possessing nice convenient snips for lighting their pipes. Just the same took place in the case of the Congress Money in America. And the same will always take place, when the government becomes the issuer of a currency which has not an intrinsic value. This seems strange to such people as those whom I have quoted above. They look upon the government as being the safest debtor, because it has so much power. But, do we reason thus in common life? Do we wish for powerful debtors? Do we find it most easy to get our money from such debtors? Do men like to have peers for their debtors? What reason then should induce them to prefer a debtor, who, if there be no law to exempt him from the payment of his debts, can make such law at any moment that he pleases? What should induce them to prefer a debtor like this to a debtor, who is amenable to the existing and known law? In France and America the government was the debtor; and they paid with a sponge; and we have, in Holland, an example not many weeks old, of what sort of a debtor a government may become when it chooses. Not that I take upon me to blame what has been done in Holland, any more than I do the deduction made from the interest on English stock, under the name of property tax; or of the laws passed to prevent the creditors of the Bank of England from recovering money due to them from that bank, upon promissory notes. I do not take upon me to blame any of these measures; but really it is being a little too foolish for, "a Reader," and even for "a constant Reader," of the Morning Post, to suppose, that a paper-currency, not exchangeable, at pleasure, into coin, would be less liable to an excessive issue, if it proceeded directly from under the authority of the government; to believe that such excess would find a check in the circumstance of the issue being in the hands of uncontroulable power. This is, one would have though', a little to absurd and stupid even for a "Clerical Reader" of the Morning Post.——Now, all that has been said here as to the consequences of the government taking into its own hands the issuing of paper-money to supply the place of that now issued from the country banks, applies with nearly equal force, to the putting of a like power in the hands of the Thread-needle-street Company, which in such case, would, in appearance as well as in fact, become identified with the government.——In short, all these schemes and projects are the effect, but of reflecting, but of a conviction of danger. They bear no distinctive marks of any thing but haste; haste, not of cour-

age ore zeal, but of trepidation and ignorance of folly in a fright. As in moſt other deſperate caſes, the patient, having been given up by men of ſcience, who have left her to die quietly, has become a ſubject whereon for ignorant and conceited quacks to make experiments.———It is, however, a growing perſuasion, that the country bank-notes are the cauſe of the pecuniary evils we experience, as a proof of which, and, as a document hereafter to be referred to; I ſhall here inſert a ſet of Reſolutions, which it appears, have been paſſed in the Town of Carnarvon againſt receiving Country bank-notes:———"At a Meeting of the "Tradeſmen and others of the Town of Carnarvon "convened at the Guild-Hall, on Friday the third "day of Auguſt, 1810, to take into conſideratson the "propriety of rejecting or accepting local Notes in "conſequence of the numerous Failures that have ta-"ken place among the Country Banks.———It was "reſolved unanimously,—That it is the opinion of this "Meeting, that no Local Notes whatever ought to be "received; and we pledge ourſelves not to accept any "Notes in payment except thoſe of the Bank of Eng-"land, from and after the 20th day of Auguſt inſtant. "That this Reſolution be publiſhed twice in the "North Wales Gazette, and by Hand Bills, to be "circulated in the Town of Carnarvon', and be ſigned "by the Gentlemen attending the Meeting.——— "That the Thanks of the Meeting be preſented to the "Chairman, for his conduct in the Chair."——— This pledge is ſigned by fifty perſons and as the whole is in a printed hand-bill, we may eaſily ſuppoſe, that the alarm and uproar will become pretty general in Wales. How fooliſh theſe reſolutions are, in a general view, we have ſeen above; but they are not to be wondered at. People, and eſpecially thoſe who have been partizans of the Pitt paper ſyſtem, feel a degree of mortification hardly to be conceived, at ſeeing the ſyſtem totter. They fret and fume and know not on what to vent their anger. The correſpondent (to whom I am much obliged) who was ſo good as to forward this handbill to me, ſays, that "moſt of the perſons, ſigning the Reſolutions, are Members of the Menai Pitt Club." Oh? how juſt is all this! How good it is! Ah! They thought that a turn was never to come. They will now, perhaps, begin to reflect upon the paſt. No: they will not do that. They will ſtill perſevere. They will go on to the laſt in their inſolent accuſations againſt all thoſe, who doubt of the goodneſs of that ſyſtem, which has naturally produced all theſe alarms and diſtreſſes. Let them; let them go on! Let them, ſince nothing has, for ſo long a time, been able to mollify their malignity, be caught, at laſt, with curſes upon their lips. Let them, as the thing comes on, fry with the continual vexation that it will not fail to engender; and, at laſt, let them be ſmothered with the overflowing of their gall.

Bullion Report.—I mentioned this Report, in my Regiſter of the 4th inſtant, page 135. It is now out; but I muſt not attempt to touch it here. I muſt not attempt to touch it, till I can do it ample juſtice. This is a thing not to be garbled. This Report has given me more delight than any thing I ever ſet my eyes on, my wife and children, only excepted. If any one had left me an eſtate in land of ten thouſand a year; nay, if the whole of Hampſhire Cuffnells and all, had been given to me in fee ſimple, my pleaſure would not have been a millionth part ſo great as that inſpired by the reading of this Report. For how could all the riches, all "the baſe lucre," in the world give me, in the way of gratification any thing equal to that, which, in the moſt ſolemn manner, and coming from the higheſt authority, confirms the truth of thoſe doctrines, which, during many years, I have been inculcating, and for inculcating which I have been ſo foully belied and for groſsly abuſed.———Yes, reader, I am in a priſon, to be ſure, but my principles are at large; they are ſpread far and wide, and have made greater progreſs than ever within the laſt two months. ——This Bullion Report, reader, you and the nation and the whole civilized world, ſhall poſſeſs, with ſuch explanations, ſuch a commentary, as ſhall make the whole as clear as the Criſs Croſs Row. But, to give it you in this ſtate, requires time; and though I ſhall not reſt till it be done, I cannot promiſe it next week, it being (in order to do the thing in a complete manner) neceſſary for me to refer to many books, ſome of which I find it difficult to get at, and the reference to which muſt take up a great deal of time. Your patience, however, ſhall not, if I have life, go unrequited.——I cannot, however, for the life and ſoul of me, refrain from begging you to think of the Bank's paying in gold at two years from this time! Do, pray, think of that. Oh; what precious work we are going to have! We are now going to ſee things that none of us ever thought, or ever dreamt, of.

WM. COBBETT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Aug. 1.

SITTINGS AT GUILDHALL, LONDON.

BISHOP V. ROBINSON.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

This was an action to recover a compenſation in damages for a breach of promiſe of marriage.

Mr. Attorney General, who led the cauſe, ſtated that this caſe was of an extraordinary nature. The Plaintiff was a young Lady of reſpectable family and connections, reſident at Grays, with her mother, upon a ſmall fortune. The Defendant was a merchant of London; and a man of great opulence, having therefore ample means to pay any damages which the Jury, in their juſtice, might award againſt him. The families had been acquainted for ſome years, and the Defendant, by means of that acquaintance, had been enabled to gain the affections of the Plaintiff, who received his addreſſes with the approbation of her family. At lenght it was ſettled to terminate in a marriage; and he ſhould produce and read the letters which paſſed on the occaſion; when on a ſudden the Defendant thought proper to change his wiſhes, and in order to break off the propoſed march he wrote a letter to the young Lady, of the moſt extraordinary nature, which diſgraced him as a man and was ſuch a one as any feeling and decent man would ſcarce have written to a common woman of the town. In this letter he aſſigned a reaſon for not marrying according to his engagement, not for any fault of the Lady, but becauſe he himſelf was incompetent to the purpoſes of marriage. This however, he ſtated to be only a temporary impediment, and, in ſubſequent letters, he declines becauſe he feared it would not produce that happineſs which they had a right to expect in marriage. The Learned Gentleman having made ſeveral pointed remarks on the groſs miſconduit of the Defendant, truſted the Jury would give ample compenſation to his injured client.

The conduct of the Defendant being proved in addreſſing the Plaintiff, his letters were afterwards put in and read.

"Dear Betſey—You are uppermoſt in my thoughts. It was not until yeſterday I had an opportunity of ſpeaking to my mother and ſiſters about our intended union; it met with her entire approbation; ſhe has the higheſt opinion of you; ſhe deſires me to tell you ſo. Give may love, to your mother and ſiſter, and believe me to be, with ſincerity, your lover,

"Auſtin Friars." "CHARLES ROBINSON."

"London, September 22,

"Dear Eliza—It is not now buſineſs alone that prevents me from viſiting you, but ſome thing of a more potent nature has taken place to deſtroy the happineſs I ſo fondly expected on our marriage. Nothing but the confidence I have in you could make me diſcloſe it; but, on conſideration, I think it the moſt honourable mode, and ſo have determined, and that direct. Many years ago I came to a determination to enter into the marriage ſtate, as ſoon as I could meet a lady that I thought would be a fit partner for me. From that time I have taken the moſt cautious care of my health. It appears now that it would have been much better for me to have deviated from the ſtrict rules of morality. On the ſcore of my health I thought it unneceſſary to apply to a phyſician, but for form ſake; at firſt it did not occur to me to be neceſſary, under any circumſtances. I applied to a phyſician of the firſt eminence and reſpectability: never was I more aſtoniſhed and enraged, when he told me I was unfit to be married."——

[Mr. Attorney General ſaid, he muſt make an obſervation on this part of his letter. The queſtion was, whether it was or was not a falſehood; Whether he did or did not conſult a phyſician? If he did, let him put his medical man in the box, and I will make him contradict the ſtatement in the letter. He would make you believe that it did not proceed from ill health, but from having lived a chaſtle life; that he was a man in vigour, and a maid in chaſtity. The Defendant's friends laugh at this. Let them expoſe him, and hold him up to the world as an abhorrence! He liked to ſee this conduct in the friends of ſuch a Defendant, for it ſhewed a want of all decency and morality.—Mark, Gentlemen of the Jury, how he plan developes itſelf.—He goes on to ſtate in his letter.—]

"As ſuſpicion might grow up in your mind, I thought it right to make this diſcloſure; knowing you to be a woman of ſenſe, you will applaud, inſtead of condemning, my candour; I might have deceived you, but I am above it. I hope to get over it; but uncertainty will keep you in a moſt diſagreeable ſituation. What doctors make light of in the firſt inſtance, often ends in the moſt dangerous conſequences. I never can viſit you while in this doubt. No one but my mother is acquainted with it. I will not let any thing be ſaid about your own goodſelf go unanſwered. Let us both ſay the marriage is broken off, and if you appear ſatisfied, your family will be ſo too, without an explanation.

"CHARLES ROBINSON,"

"London, Sept. 26.

"Dear Betſey—The inceſſant rain has prevented me from anſwering your diſtreſſing letter; indeed, it operated like a ſhock of electricity, ſo contrary was it to my expectation, for I only requeſted that my viſits ſhould be diſpenſed with for a time. I have now too much reaſon to fear you have not confidence in me, and without a reciprocal confidence there cannot be happineſs in the marriage ſtate; my ſentiments are unaltered, but yours are changed. If I were to go to Gray's Wood, will I be received as before? I am afraid not; your letter ſummons me as a culprit to take my trial. What I ſtated before, as to my bodily health, no longer exiſts, ſo it will not be neceſſary for you to mention it.

"C. ROBINSON."

"Dear Friend,—The manner you have interpreted my letter, and your concluſions, have been moſt diſtreſſing, and quite contrary to my intention. I am confident an interview would convince you of this. For the laſt three weeks I felt convinced that we ſhould have ſpent the remainder of our days happily together. If you are determined it ſhall not be ſo, ſo far I agree with you that the marriage ſtate cannot be a happy one without a reciprocal affection.

Your ſincere friend,

"E. BISHOP."

Mr. Parke, for the Defendant, admitted a verdict muſt go againſt his client, and contended that ſmall damages would compenſate the loſs of the Lady in miſſing Mr. C. Robinſon for her huſband.

Lord Ellenborough; in a moſt elegant and forcible addreſs to the Jury, obſerved that actions, of this ſort were more than any other ſuſceptible of ſhades of difference. There were many circumſtances which might juſtify the breaking a marriage, even after it was agreed upon by the parties. Such as the diſcovery of hereditary diſeaſes, or mental derangement, inherent in a family. The intereſts of both parties, and even the happineſs of thoſe unborn might demand that ſuch a marrige ſhould not be conſummated. There is no excuſe of this ſort in the preſent caſe. His Lordſhip then adverted to the groſs indelicacy of the Defendant's conduct, in addreſſing the letter above recited to the young Lady herſelf, if any ſuch cauſe exiſted as there ſtated. She had brothers, it appeared, to whom with more delicacy he might have communicated. The Jury however, had no proof that ſuch a cauſe exiſted, and ſuch a letter was well calculated to excite a renunciation of the promiſe which ſhe had given. The Lady might ſay, this is either true or falſe; if true, you are a baſe man to ſeduce my affections, yourſelf being ſo circumſtanced. It falſe, the excuſe it contemptible, and no woman can expect happineſs with a man who can uſe ſuch a baſe ſubterfuge; ſo that either way, it might have provoked a renunciation of that promiſe which was binding on the Defendand. He adviſed the Jury to give ſuch damages as the ſituation of the parties, and the circumſtances of the caſe in juſtice demanded. Verdict for Plaintiff—Damages 5,000l

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VARIETIES.

The Rev. Mr. Hayter, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who has been ſuperintendant for his Royal Highneſs of the Herculaneum Mſs. ſince the year 1802, has juſt arrived in London from Palermo. We regret to have it confirmed that the whole muſeum at Portici, including 1500 of thoſe Mſs. which had not been unfolded, and 230 originals which had been unfolded, partially or wholly, by Mr. Hayter, were ſuffered to fall into the hands of the French, notwithſtanding the repeated remonſtrances of this gentleman to the Neapolitan court to have them removed, or ſent to England. We learn however, that Mr. Hayter had previouſly copied and corrected ninety four of thoſe which he had unfolded, and that theſe copies, which are fac-ſimiles, were tranſmitted by him to the Prince of Wales, and have ſince by his Royal Highneſ, through Lord Grenville, been preſented to the univerſity of Oxford. Among theſe was a Latin poem, which Mr. Hayter conjectures to have been a compoſition of Varius, the friend of Virgil. Of this Latin poem, as well as of an ingenious treatiſe on Death, by Philodemus, the fac-ſimiles have been engraved. Unfortunately, his Sicilian majeſty alſo left benind him at Naples engraved fac-ſimiles of three books and a half of Epicurus de Natura, of which the diſcovery was an invaluable acquiſition; but we have the pleaſure to announce that the fac-ſimile copies of thoſe and other four books, are among the ninety-four now at Oxford.

The juſtice, honour, and humanity, of the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom, has been lately appealed to, for their concurrence in the meaſures now promoting amongſt the moſt eminent bankers and merchants in the city, in behalf of the ancient, but greatly injured, family of the late Sir Charles Corbett, bart. deprived of their paternal inheritance of many thouſands per annum, and the preſent baronet reduced to an inferior ſtation in the Eaſt India Company's employ. It ſeldom happens that a claim ſo eminently merits the generous aid of the affluent and noble families of the kingdom for one of their own order, as from the Corbett line have deſcended ſeveral of the firſt families. In failure of iſſue from the laſt Sir Richard Corbett, who was member of parliament for the town of Shrewſbury more than thirty years, the late Sir Charles became entitled to the eſtates. He was frequently invited to the family manſion, introduced by Sir Richard to his friends as his heir; and in public aſſemblies and other meetings, he was avowed by him as ſucceſſor to his eſtates; purſuant to which he made his will when at the age of 68, in which he gives all his eſtates, manors, &c. to him and his heirs: and, leſt any doubts ſhould ariſe as to his intention of giving his eſtates to the iſſue of Sir Charles, he adds a codicil, making a ſtrict ſettlement on the iſſue male of Sir Charles. He confirms and republiſhes his will in ſix ſucceſſive codicils, up to the advanced age of 75. The will and codicils are in the hand writing of the teſtator; but at length when the baronet was at a very advanced age, in renunciation of all his former purpoſes, a ſeventh codicil was added (not written by Sir Richard,) leaving his heir-at-law an annuity of 100l. per annum only and giving all his eſtates to his ſteward. The preſent Sir Richard unhappily does not poſſeſs the means of recovering his right, being in an inferior ſituation in the Eaſt India Company's employ; but nevertheleſs, has a mind ſenſible of the injuries ſuſtained; and a long period of depreſſion has ſunk him to obſcurity with all the diſtreſſes of unmerited poverty. There are now more than a competent number of witneſſes to prove theſe facts; and a few reſpectable characters acquainted with this extraordinary caſe, have concurred to procure a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of raiſing them from their preſent diſtreſſes. They preſume to call upon the nobility and gentry to concur in this humane and honourable meaſure.

According to a calculation by M. Coquebert Montebret, the French empire at preſent contains the following population: inhabitants who ſpeak the French language, 28,126,000; the German, 2,705,000; the Flemiſh, 2,277,000; the Breton, 967,000; the Baſque, 103,000: forming a total of 38,262,000.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is the annual report of the cloth ſearchers of the Weſt-Riding of the country of York, terminating March 25, 1803.

Narrow Cloth.		Yards.
This year	151,911 pieces; or	5,951,762
Laſt year	144,624	5,809,007
Increaſe	7,287	642,755
Broad Cloth.		
This year	311,239 pieces; or	9,826,048
Laſt year	279,859	9,050,970
Increaſe	31,380	775,078
Total increaſe in yards		1,417,833

From the above report, which may be conſidered as a barometer of our ſtaple trade, it appears that the woollen manufacture of this riding has experienced a conſiderable extenſion ſince March 1800, on a compariſon with the year terminating at that period. The exports to the depots of Heligoland and Malta, to South America, and even to North America, have been very large; and it muſt be clear to Bonaparte, that however tight he may draw his prohibitory decrees, or however widely may be extended his continental ſyſtem, ſuch is the ſpirit of Britiſh enterpriſe, and the ardour of commercial adventure, that they are not to be ſubdued.

FOURTH.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

Monday, January 28, 1811

No. 634 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4864 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

1	41	85	183	202	251	265	365	370
377	448	452	552	642	693	714	716	747
795	836							
1024	1052	1139	1160	1192	1198	1261	1321	1337
1401	1437	1469	1512	1721	1776	1791	1874	1906
2136	2160	2209	2219	2300	2309	2405	2538	2562
2861	2894	2914	2969	3012	3090	3134	3169	3251
3285	3301	3343	3381	3405	3411	3440	3447	3542
3581	3590	3655	3750	3759	3865	4009	4066	4111
4149	4168	4174	4182	4201	4204	4307	4316	4318
4351	4491	4468	4529	4579	4705	4716	4738	4742
4919	4956	4986	5044	5069	5135	5158	5163	5209
5227	5307	5379	5352	5364	5369	5445	5541	5545
5549	5590	5617	5622	5634	5760	5797	5811	5828
5858	5865	5873	5896	5920				

NINTH DAYS DRAWING.

Thurſday, January 31, 1811.

No. 3941 a Prize of 50,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 8203 a Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 451 a Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1997 a Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

62	124	180	220	264	271	289	362	395
462	466	477	478	521	525	567	617	691
737	770	934	940	945	1000	1097	1144	1252
1451	1465	1478	1533	1586	1601	1651	1658	1768
1833	1852	1859	1887	1965	2013	2014	2018	2097
2207	2235	2237	2245	2331	2435	2461	2494	2515
2730	2782	2822	2847	2860	2924	3007	3109	3126
3143	3158	3191	3210	3223	3320	3335	3491	3527
3547	3635	3714	3715	3896	3910	4022	4092	4135
4131	4142	4188	4230	4263	4265	4375	4396	4417
4566	4606	4640	4675	4729	4771	4833	4871	4891
4892	4958	5112	5122	5131	5199	5231	5259	5318
5362	5453	5571	5626	5689	5731	5784	5955	5958
5998								

twenty per Cent, shall be paid at the expiration of six Months from the date hereof.

Mr. Forbes proposes to give up the sum of Rupees Sixty Thousand part of the Mortgage claim of Forbes and Co. for the good of the Creditors at large (coming in for that sum upon the same terms as the other Creditors) but such sacrifice is to be made upon condition of the whole of the Creditors agreeing to the above terms.

Mr. Forbes further purposes, and it is agreed to on the part of Hormasjee Bomanjee, that Hormasjee Bomanjee for himself and Pestonjee Bomanjee shall make up the dividend twenty five per Cent, instead of twenty, in consideration of which the Creditors are, upon being paid that Amount at the expiration of six Months, to grant releases in full of all demands upon Nasserwanjee Monackjee and assign their respective demands to Hormasjee Bomanjee and Pestonjee Bomanjee for their own use and benefit; but this also to be subject to the concurrence of the Creditors at large.

A List of the Creditors of Nasserwanjee Monackjee, who have assented to the propositions.

Major A. Campbell,
Lieut. J. Cooke,
H. Agar, Esq.
Maj. A. Melachlan,
Capt. R. Cockburn,
Lieut. S. Prendergast,
Capt. C. Schuyler,
Col. L. H. Dickenson,
Ensign Jas. Fraser,
Lieut. J. Johnson,
Capt. P. Gardner,
Serjt. W. Blair,
Capt. R. H. Horton,
Mr. Talker,
John Leckie Esq.
Laurence Shaw, Esq. deceased,
Mr. Geo. Felce,
Capt. R Kelly,
Capt. J. Leavock,
Capt. Egan,
Mr. M. Williams,
Lieut. J. Allen,
Capt. E. Lowes,
Lieut. T. Taylor,
Mr. W. Whitaker,
W. Crozier Esq.
Capt. S. Snook,
Captain Thomas Turner,
L. Athburner Esq.
Capt. C. Keys,
Capt. Finnels,
Capt. D. Camoron,
Mr. Kelton,
Lieut. G. Fraser,
Serjt. R. Whitham,
Lieut. W. McKenzie,
Lieut. A. B. Campbell,
Serjt. Major M. McKenzie,
Revd. A. Burrowes,
Mrs. Brookbanks,
Mrs. Mary Cadon,
Mr. R. T. Hereford,
Mr. A. G. Paterson,
Mr R. Beck,
C. Grant Esq.
Mr. R. Beck,
Serjt. J. Whitehead,
Capt. J. Sterling,
W. Tibb,
Serjt. S. Wills,
Serjt. W. Culphan,
J. Skrine Esq.
Miss Crozier,
Mr. A. MacArther,
Capt. C. Barnard,
Mr. Chs. Thomas,
Lourenco de Lemos,
Philip Lourenço de Lemos,
Miguel de Abreo,
Francisco Xavier de Pinto de Gloria,
Pedro das Chavas,
Antonio Gonsalves,
Antonio de Jesus,
Francisco Xavier de Jesus,
Joseph Maria Lopes,
Lourenço de Silva,
Domingos Gonsalves,
Francisco de Cruz,
Ann Mary,
The Estate of Antonio Vaz,
Joaquim Luis,
Portuguese Church of Sion,
Confraria de Saó Francisco,
Maria Gomes,
Confraria de N. S.
Myna. by Monsr. Gautier,
Confraria de Senhor Santicimo,
Aurolia de Souza,
Mary Gerald,
Fany Daniel, 1378-0-70 & 2294-0-70
Julian Bordeau,
Joze Francisco Pereira,
Domingos Gonsalves,
Mary Lofter,
Ritta de Mello, Pedroza & daughter,
DSouza & Co.
Caya Maria Caliana,
Monsr. Gautier,
Monsr. Mercier,
Gopaldass Manordass,
Javerchund Atmaram,
Munsaram Jug juon,
Goverdon Jugjuon,
Nazendass Narotumdass,
Ramdass Bhugvandass,
Megjee Habachund,
Atmaram Rajaram,
Munsaram Rajaram,
Valubram Atmaram,
Wittaldass Kenssoodass,
Bhugvandass Lolidass,
Bhugwandass Sabilchund
Arjunjee Nathjee,
Hury Cursen,
Nanjee Sessgasan,
Manordass Dwarkdass,
Lathboy Fricumdass,
Cudva Hurjuen,
Davidass Gopaldass,
Cala Mody,
Kemjee Poenjee,
Jooraburs Dhanacuer,
Kenssordass Ramdass,
Pravagjee Dessoy,
Goolabchund Premchund
Wittal Loldass,
Trybhun Getherloll,
Herjee Pemjee,
Sewloll Purmanund,
Pursotum Nathoo,
Tricum Dongadass,
Moroba Gunputjee,
Ramchundra Mancojee,
Govind Canoba,
Ragoba Pursotomjee,
Baboo Purob,
Puttoba Antoba
Gopal Mallo,
Dadajee Yadow,
Ragoonathjee Bawajee,
Puttoba Govindjee,
Battia Nadorker,
Watsodew Gunesh,
Sunder Bhaseurjee,
Sunker Jogoo Sinoy,
Naron Dadjee,
Beramjee Seramjee,
Muncherjee Jejeebhey,
Framjee Pestonjee,
Jemsetjee Bunarjee,
Cursetjee Sorabjee,
Sorabjee Monackjee,
Sorabjee Monackjeesett
Nusservanjee Cuvorjee,
Dadabhoy Mervanjee,
Hormujee Cunverjee,
Cunverjee Rustomjee,
Fuku Rustomjee,
Diniar Herjee,
Jumsetje Nanabhoy,
Cuvorjee Limjee,
Hormurjee Bunemjee,
Sorabjee Muncherjee,
Bunanjee Nanabhoy,
Bhicajee Merjee,
Cawsjee Nanabhoy,
Ka Kussro Dhunjeeboy,
Cavosjee Sorabjee,
Coonverbove Herjee Jevon's Widow,
Ditto Ditto,
Haboyjee,
Methy boye,
Heraboye,
Bachooboye Cuverjee Patell,
Moossaje Khemjees,
Saseff ali Nanabhoy,
Pallan,
Bukerbhoy Shaik Tyal
Piercan Tyabjee,
Meyajee Anneejee,
Hamoboye, Framjee Nanabhoy's Wife,
Portuguese Church of Girgon,
Anna de Lima,
Antonia de Souza,
Pereira of Mazagon,
Bhicoyjee and Merbove, Herjee Jevon's daughters,
Dhackjee Dadajee.

Amount Rs. 12,54,307 3 12

A list of persons who have signed the proposals since the first publication of this Advertisement.

Dossabhoy Converjee,
Wessoonath R. Dalvie,
Ragoonath Anup,
Casseba Ramjee,
Purshotum Nathoobhoy,
Vally Mahd. Ebramjee,
Jamsetjee Byramjee Moody,
Parvalub Turbhoy,

Amount Rs. 38,798 3 67

Total amount Rs. 12,93,106 2 79

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1811
PRICE, 8 *RUPEES.*

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS of the BOMBAY COURIER inform the public that Copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR, have been sent for sale to the following Gentlemen.

Mr. Conductor THOMAS GRIFFITHS, at Poonah.
Mr. Conductor J. H. ROOPS, Surat.
Mr. Conductor JOSEPH ROGERS, Baroda.
Mr. Conductor C. TUCKER Broach.
Mr Conductor J. W. REEL, Goa.
Mr. R. AKERS, Calicut.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1811

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th FEBRUARY 1811.

THE Command of the station at Versovah having become vacant by the death of Serjeant Davidson, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Conductor M'Collough, to that post who is to proceed thither and take charge without delay.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract being the 12th Para. of a letter from the Supra-Cargoes at Canton, dated the 26th November last, together with the orders referred to from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Extract of a letter from the Supra Cargoes at Canton, dated 26th Nov. 1810.

12. We have the honor to inclose an Extract from instructions we have recently received from the Honorable the Court of Directors forbidding any advance being made on account of pay and allowance to officers visiting China in the service either of his Majesty or the Hon'ble Company we deem it necessary to make this order known to you for general information that officers, thus situated, may not experience inconvenience from the expectation of an accomodation of which they must necessarily be deprived.

Extract of Letter from the Hon'ble Court, dated the 12th January 1810.

PARA. 7. We cannot disapprove of the advances you made on the season 1809-9 to those officers who were detained in China, by the stoppage of Trade and in this situation it appears that all the officers, to whom you made advances in that season, were, except one; but trusting that such a cause of detention will not occur again, we direct that in future upon no account whatever, you make any advances to officers either in the King's or Company's service.

Bombay Castle 19th February 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Elst to command the Force under orders to proceed on Service to the Northward.

Ensign Michie having been reported qualified in the Hindoostany Language, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him Linguist in that Language to the 1st. Battalion 3d Regiment N. Infantry.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is plased to resolve that no Civil Servant or Military officer shall in future be permitted to proceed to sea on leave of absence, without previously furnishing a Certificate, in the former Case from the Accountant General, and in the latter from the Pay Department, or, in the event of considerable current accounts still pending, intimation therefrom, of Security having been obtained for any Balance which might eventually appear.

In order to guard, as much as possible, against any inconvenience, to individuals arising from this Regulation, the Accountant General and the Military Paymaster General have been instructed to use the utmost practicable dispatch in the settlement of the accounts of servants whether Civil or Military coming under its operation.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future all advances made at this Presidency, to officers belonging to the Establishments of Fort William, and Fort St. George, be made on receipts, the regular Abstracts for the pay and allowances of such officers remaining for adjustment at their own Presidency.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Commissariate Department under Lieut. Hughes; Sergeant George Lucell of the Marine Battalion, to be Conductor of provisions.— Private William Bragbu, off on the Pension List to be Sub-Conductor of Provisions.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

It is credibly reported, and we doubt not upon good authority, that immediately as the intelligence reached of the attempted attack on the Macauley, the Government of Bombay determined on fitting out and dispatching two of the Hon'ble Company's armed vessels, the Prince of Wales and Mercury, to cruize in the Persian Gulph for the security of the British Commerce and the effectual annoyance of the Piratical Banditti who have, so unexpectedly, been able, in so short a time, to recover, in some degree at least, from the effects of the merited chastisement they had so recently experienced from the armament employed in that quarter, under the able direction of Captain [illegible] and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, unless indeed it should appear that those who attacked the Macauley belong to any different class of Pirates, who will in that case not fail shortly also to meet with their deserts.

On this head we have seen a letter of which the following is an Extract.

Extract of a letter from Poorbunder dated the 17 *February.*

"A Dow, which arrived from Muscat yesterday, has brought a report of the Jowassimee or Wahabee tribe being at sea with a force of thirty five sail of different descriptions, which are said to have taken and plundered a boat under British colors near to Curatchee, and to have afterwards steered back for the Persian Gulph."

The particulars of the above mentioned attack on the Macauley are as follow; we quote the language of Captain Waddington as it appeared in the Gazette of Wednesday last.

"On the Macauley's passage to Bushire, and while off Courjoun, she fell in with four piratical boats of the largest size, who made several unsuccessful attempts during a perfect calm to board us; we had little to fear from so few, and easily kept them off. On our return homeward, and while off the Island of Bushrop, we again fell in with three of the four abovementioned boats, together with seventeen others, full of men, and elated with their recent successes, having just captured two Brigs and five Dows belonging to Muscat. We first saw six on the lookout, while the remaining fourteen, were at anchor between the Island Polia and the Main. On their perceiving our approach they all stood towards us, with the hopes no doubt, of taking us by surprise. We were prepared, and immediately hoisted our colours, and informed them we were English, at the same time warning them not to approach closer, or we should be under the necessity of firing. Paying no attention to this and commencing with their match locks, obliged us to fire on them, notwithstanding which, and the confusion it occasioned in some of their boats, they continued closing with us. Our fire now, was close and very effectual, having repulsed them in every attempt to board. Foiled in all their efforts to effect their object of boarding us; a few of the largest, one of which alone carried double the number of men on board the Macauly, made a last and desperate effort to board, but were again repulsed. From this circumstance together with various informations we have received of their increasing strength, there is every reason to apprehend the greatest danger unless ships proceeding to the Gulph of Persia, are well prepared to resist them.

To the determined exertions of my officers and crew, together with the assistance and gallant behaviour of Lieut. Pedlar of the 9th Regiment N. I. I am greatly indebted, indeed the conduct of every man on board surpassed my warmest expectations.

On Tuesday last the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone Resident at Poonah disembarked from on board the Hamoody from Bengal. A salute of fifteen guns was fired on the occasion.

The late descent on the Isle of France appears to have been most judiciously planned and executed. The enemy were completely deceived as to the intended operations; for, it appears, their force was at first so disposed of as to meet a landing on the opposite side of the Island; & when it was discovered that it was not intended to attempt any thing on that side, they conceived it to be our object to attack Port Louis itself and had accordingly moored five frigates across the Port.

The place of debarkation appears to have been selected with judgment, as the place was convenient & the water so smooth, that the whole force is described as having effected a landing without ever wetting a shoe. The Madras flat bottomed boats are mentioned as being well adapted for the service, carrying fifty men in addition to their own crews, drawing very little water and in smooth water pulling very well.

The Bunder boats from this Presidency do not answer so well, as they are too heavy, draw too much water and do not carry so many men.

The Castlereagh, Upton Castle and Lady Barlow sailed for Europe on the 11th December.

General De Caen embarked on board the Emma Transport with his family and suite on the 24th December. His embarkation was attended but by few of the inhabitants of the Island. Lieutenant Fitzmorris of the Navy goes to France as Agent for the ships.

All accounts describe the Isle of France as a charming place, blessed with a most delightful climate. The markets are abundantly supplied with fruit and vegetables; but Butcher's meat and poultry are very dear; the price for a fowl being one dollar and for a sheep twelve, and every thing else in proportion.

ARRIVALS.]—Doctor J. Mack, Major G. M. Cox, 1st B. 5th R.
DEPARTURES]—Major Wilson, 17th Regt. Captain Thomas Anderson, 9th Regt. Ensign B. Black, 2d B. 5th R. Doctor Dean, M. N. C.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

February 15th Arrived Portuguese Grab Brig N. S. Conceiffico, Naquadah Merjham, from Damaun. Sailed Brig Telegraph, Captain Edward Sipte, to Madras.

16th Cutter Haurah, Capt. W. Deu, to Bengal.

Arrived Ship James Drummond, Captain P. Gardner, from China.

Ditto Ship Friendship, Capt. R. Sharpitch, from ditto.

Ditto H. C. Ship Mercury, Capt. D. D. Conyers, from Cranchy.

17th Ship Varuna, Capt. G. Douglas, from China.

18th Grab Ship Hamoody, Capt. W. Kinsay, from Calcutta.

20th Grab Ship Meracity, Capt. G. A. String, from Acheen.

CALCUTTA.

The H. C. Extra Ships, *Sir William Benfley*, *Harriet*, *Indus* and *Ann* sailed out from Sangor on Saturday morning, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Modeste*.

The H. C. homeward-bound Extra Ship *Juliana*, broke ground from Calcutta on the 21st current, the *Hebe* on the 23d, and the *Diana* on the 25th.

The H. C. Ship *Lord Eldon*, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, in consequence of the tardiness of her passage from Pointe de Falle, and of a large wreck having been seen off the coast, entered the river on Monday last, and came to her moorings off town in the afternoon of Friday. The Lord Eldon exchanged a salute with the Fort, as she passed up.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—Feb. 1st, Brig Eliza, Captain Sartorius, from China, left 26th Dec. and Malacca, 11th January.—3d ditto, H. M. Brig Hecate, Captain Rennie, from Mauritius, left 23d Dec.—5th ditto, ship H. M. Doris, Capt. Lye, from ditto.—6th ditto, ship Moosapha, Nacoda Shake Abdulla, from Pegue.—ditto, ship Marchioness Wellesley, Capt. Dickie, from Mauritius, left 22d Dec.—ditto, H. M. ship Blanche.—7th ditto, H. C. ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. James Has, from Port Louis, left 21st Dec.—8th ditto, ship Duncan, Capt. J. Stewart, from ditto, left 21st ditto.—ditto, ship Madras Anne, Capt. M'arthy, from ditto, left 22 ditto.—ditto, Brig Tweed, Captain Thomas Milner, from ditto, left 18th Dec.—ditto H. M. ship Caroline, and Acbar, and Country ship Anne, Capt. F. Smith, from the Isle of France, left 26th Dec. 1810.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JANUARY, 28.

William Egerton, Esq. has been chosen President of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the current year, in the room of Mr. Tucker.

The half-yearly dividend of the Bank was paid on Thursday last, at the rate of Rs. 8-15-1 per cent. per annum.

The capital prize of one lac of Rupees, came up at the sixth drawing of the Lottery, on Monday last. The fortunate holder is said to be a Native broker in low circumstances, named Pulwan Sing.

The trial of H. P. Forster, Esq. has been postponed until the first Wednesday of next term, on an affidavit, stating, that, in consequence of the death of his attorney Mr. Raban, he could not be prepared before that period. The rule for deferring the trial was moved by Mr. Fergusson on Tuesday; and, on Thursday, the Counsel for the prosecution

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shewed cause against it. The rule, however, after some discussion, was made absolute.

FEBRUARY 1.

At 20 minutes past 2 P. M. a severe shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt throughout the settlement. It continued for the space of nearly 30 seconds; the motion of the earth was more severe than any thing of the kind we ever remember to have experienced.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1811.

This day, the Advocate General moved their Lordships for a rule to shew cause, why an appeal to the King in Council should not be granted, against the sentence of Pillory pronounced on Ramkomar Brehma and others, for the assault and false imprisonment of Rajah Mootee Loll. Mr. Smith grounded his application, on the total absence of precedents for the infliction of this punishment, in cases of assault when there was no felonious intent. There was indeed a passage in East's Reports, which seemed to warrant the use of the Pillory, where the assault was committed with an intent to commit a high misdemeanour. The authority, however, referred to by Mr. East, was a passage in Blackstone, who did not, however, use the word "misdemeanour," but spoke merely of assaults, committed with "some atrocious design." The word "atrocious" had no precise technical signification in law; and Mr. Smith contended, that, from the context, as well as from the terms in which the matter was treated by Hawkins, to whom Blackstone in his turn referred as his authority, it was obvious, that he could mean nothing else than a felonious design. Of the actual infliction of the punishment, in any case at all similar to the present, he insisted, that no instance could be found on record.

Their Lordships granted a rule to shew cause in this case, which was argued by the Counsel on the other side, at considerable length, on Thursday following. They failed, however to produce any instance precisely analogous; and, doubts of the legality of the punishment being entertained by one of the judges on the bench, the rule was afterwards made absolute. The parties therefore are respited from the sentence of Pillory, until the result of their appeal to England shall be known.

On the same day, Mr. Charles Reed stood up in Court, and moved for leave to produce evidence, in support of a charge, which he stated his intention of preferring, under the statutes of the 21st and 24th of the King. By these statutes, it is provided, that, if the Governor General of India or any the members of Council, or any person acting under their orders, shall be guilty of injustice or oppression, it shal be lawful for any person, on making complaint of the same to the Supreme Court, and entering into a bond with another person, to prosecute the party, by indictment, information or action in some competent Court of Great Britain, within the space of two years thereafter,—it shall be lawful for such person, to adduce evidence before the said Supreme Court in support of his charge, which evidence shall be recorded and received as legal proof by the Court, in which the prosecution may be instituted.

Chief Justice. "By which of these modes, "do you mean to proceed? by indictment, "information or action."

Mr. Reed conceived, it was not necessary to state that. It was sufficient, if he engaged to proceed in one or other of these modes.

Sir William Burroughs. "You must tell "us, however, against whom you mean to "proceed."

The Advocate Gen. submitted, that it was required by the act, and formed a very essential part of its provisions, that the party should enter his complaint in writing, with a view to further proceedings.

Sir William Burroughs. "He must first "enter his complaint in writing, and on "oath."

The Chief Justice conceived that the first thing to be done, was, to make the complaint. The next thing, was to enter it in writing. He then asked Mr. Reed, who it was, that he meant to charge.

Mr. Reed proceeded to read over a list of names, including those of the present members of Government, the late Governor General, the three Judges of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and Messrs George Oswald, Hubert Cornish, John Talbot Shakespear, Thomas Chisholm Scott, and William Brodon. He asked, whether, in making his complaint, he was to read his statement, or merely to repeat the substance of it.

Chief Justice. "You will state whatever "is necessary to support your charge. But, "what you state, must be on oath,"

Advocate General. "I humbly conceive, "my Lord, that he is bound to file his affi- "davit. I submit, that whatever is stated, "must be in the possession of the Court."

Chief Justice. "Do you suppose, that the "Court will allow him, or any gentleman, "stating a charge of so serious a nature, to "carry it away with him? His complaint "must of course he recorded; but we are first "to hear what it is."

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read his affidavit. It being by recapitulating, generally, about twenty cases, in which one or more of the persons mentioned above, were charged with breach of duty, oppression, breach of the Sabbath, &c.

Sir William Burroughs. "Is this an index "to your affidavit that you have been read- "ing?"

Advocate General. "An inventory of "grievances, My Lord!"

Mr. Reed said, that these were the subjects of his affidavit. He then proceeded stating the same cases again, and adding the names of the parties to whom he imputed criminality in each particular case, but giving no further circumstances. The affidavit was guarded by an exception, with respect to those instances, in which the individuals in question might have dissented from those with whom they acted,—which instances he had not been able to ascertain, not having been furnished with copies of the records, for which he had applied. It concluded finally, with a sweeping averment, imputing various offences, arranged under seven different heads, (which we forbear to enumerate,) to the civil servants of the Company in general, in consequence of whose neglect of duty, great tyranny, oppression and disregard of christianity prevailed, and murder, perjuries and other crimes were daily committed with impunity.

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read a second affidavit, stating, that he had incurred an expence of 20,000 Rupees or upwards, in the prosecution against Mr. Brodie; and that he had applied to Government for reimbursement, but had been refused that he was in consequence deprived, by his poverty, of professional assistance on the present occasion; that a gentleman, who had agreed to execute a joint bond within him, to prosecute this action, as required by the statute, had since refused, from fear of incurring the displeasure of goverement; and that he himself (Mr. Reed,) after the payment of his lawful debts, was not worth 100 Rupees in the world.

Chief Justice. "It is impossible for any "Court of Justice, to entertain even for one "moment a charge of this nature, if charge "it can be called. The crimes alledged are "so numerous, the accusations so loose and "vague, (a catalogue of grievances reckon- "ed up by an index which he holds in his "hand!) that it would be turning a Court "of Justice into ridicule, to think of found- "ing any proceedings on them. I am not "sure, that we do not disgrace our records, "by allowing such an affidavit to remain on "the file. And I should not consent to its "remaining, but from the consideration, that "some proceeding may perhaps be held here- "after, in which this record may be very "material evidence."

"Sir John Royds said a few words to the same effect.

Sir William Burroughs. "The statute, un- "der which this motion is made, was framed "for the wisest and most benevolent purposes. "It was intended as an asylum for persons, "who, at such a distance from the mother "country and from those means of redress "which the laws of England have provided, "may suffer from the tyranny or injustice "of public servants; and, with this view, "it enables such persons to bring their com- "plaint before this Court in writing, and to "substantiate the same by evidence, in order "to lay a foundation for further proceedings "against the parties in England. The mem- "bers of government are exempted by law. "from the jurisdiction of this Court in all "cases, excepting felonies;—they cannot be "indicted here for oppression, or for any "other misdemeanour;—this remedy has "therefore been provided for such cases, by "the wisdom of the legislature. But, in all "cases, where the benefit of this provision "is claimed, it is necessary, I apprehend, "that what the statute requires should be "performed. Mr. Reed here brings a list "of persons, charged by him with different "offences; and he does not even state, whe- "ther the persons, so offending were acting "under the orders of Government. It is "absolutely necessary, that his affidavit should "specify that circumstance; as the case would "not otherwise come under the act. He "must also state, the time when the facts were "committed, the place where, and every "other circumstance, in the same manner "as in an indictment, so as to enable the "Court to form some judgment as to the "the nature of the charge, and the grounds "on which the motion is made. In the next "place, the act requires, that the party "complaining should give security to prose- "cute the suit; instead of which, this gentle- "man puts in another affidavit, stating, that "he cannot obtain security, as the person "who had promised to execute the bond with "him, afterwards refused to do so, from earf "of the displeasure of Government. God "forbid, that we should live in a country, "where there was any such apprehension! "I for one, certainly, do not believe it. Is "is not enough, that he has alledged this ge- "nerally, as the cause of his inability to "obtain security: he ought to have stated "the circumstances. I concur therefore in "opinion with the other judges, that this "charge cannot be entertained. I believe it, "to have been intended merely as the vehicle "of indefinite slander, against the very dis- "tinguished and respectable persons, whom it "accuses. And in so grave a case, it merits, "in my opinion, much more severe reprehen- "sion than I shall now bestow upon it."

MrReed said, that he stood in a particular situation, having no professional advice, and not having been able to procure the extracts from the records of government, which he required.

Chief Justice. "I am very happy, that you "could not, I should be ashamed to live un- "der a government, whose records were fur- "nished to such a man as you, for the asking.

Advocate General "I am glad your "Lordships have heard this trash read. As "it must be satisfactory to you to find, that "it is such as can effect no person breathing.

Chief Justice. "I am glad to find, that "it is so general, that the character of no "one can be injured by it."

Sir William Burroughs. "You must state, "that the Officers in question acted under the "orders of Government; for, were it other- "wise, they would be directly amenable to "this Court, for what you say they have "done. You must also state, what happened, "when it happened, and how it happened. "Instead of which, you give us a list o "names and offences, and then conclude with "a general libellous averment."

Mr. Reed was proceeding to state something further, when he was interrupted by the,

Chief Justice. "We cannot hear any thing "more. We cannot receive your charge at "all, unless you find security, and enter into "abond. And no man in his senses, I think, "would come under a bond, to prosecute "such a charge. It goes to nothing, but "the general frailty of human nature;—that "murders and perjuries, forsooth are com- "mitted daily? We know that but too well; "—we know, that human nature is very "frail; and I do not think, that this is the "way to mend it."

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 9,

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Reverend William Thomas, to be Chaplain at Goa.

The Reverend John Housley, to be Chaplain at Wallajahbad.

The Reverend Charles Henry Sampson, to be Chaplain at Cannanore.

Mr. Surgeon Pritchard, to proceed to England on leave of absence for three years.

Lieut. Colonel Hill is removed from the 9th to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion, as is Lieut. Colonel Haslewood from the 12th to the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

February 9,

On Monday last arrived his Majesty's Sloop Hecate, Capt. Rennie, from the Mauritius, left the 23d of December.

PASSENGERS.—Lieutenant Blakiston, Engineers, Lieut. Reid, and three privates of the 33d Regiment.

His Majesty's ship Doris, Capt. Lye, Wellesley, Capt. Dickie, Lushington, Capt. Hay, Duncan, Capt. Stewart, Ann, Capt. Macarthy, have arrived during the week, with troops from the Mauritius, and the remainder of the first division are coming to an anchor, having on board his Majesty's 59th and 69th Regiments and the Medical Staff belonging to this Presidency.

The whole of the French Troops had been embarked for Europe, with the exception of General Decaen and his Staff, who were to proceed on the Emma, about the time of the sailing of the above division.

Major General Warde remained at the Island in the command of the Troops and had fixed his Head quarters at the Government house—His Excellency Governor Farquhar inhabiting the Garden lately occupied by General Decaen.

His Excellency and Mrs. Farquhar had issued Cards of Invitation for a Ball and Supper to the Inhabitants, which was expected to be numerously attended.

Lieut. General Abercromby was on the eve of his departure for Bombay on board His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, Capt. Briggs—and Admiral Bertie had sailed for England on the Iphigenia, Capt. Graham.

Every thing is stated to have assumed its usual course at the Island—The Shops were opened the day after signing the capitulation—and the Inhabitants had immediately resumed their several occupations.

Lieut. Colonel Keating had proceeded to Bourbon to assume the command of that Island.

Yesterday evening arrived his Majesty's ships Caroline and Achar (late Cornwallis) with the second division under convoy from the Mauritius.

CAPTURE OF THE MAURITIUS.

General Orders issued by his Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable John Abercromby Commanding the Forces.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP AFRICAINE, NOV. 26, 1810.

G. O.

Major General Abercromby does not feel that it appears necessary for him to enter into a detailed explanation of the conduct which he expects will be observed by the troops placed under his command in the course of this important service, now on the eve of commencing.

The high state of discipline of every corps composing this force, and the zeal and ardor which he confidently believes to animate every individual, are a sufficient assurance to him, that no act can possibly be committed which will tarnish the honour and reputation of a British soldier, trusting therefore to their continuance in well founded,—The Commander of the Forces venture to declare that it is not probable that obstacles can be opposed to the ultimate success of the attack, which must not yield to the [illegible] every effort [illegible] my.

If, notwithstanding this favourable opinion Major General Abercromby is sincerely desirous that every soldier embarked upon this expedition, he should be so far disappointed in his expectations to find that there is one individual who shall not pay the most prompt and implicit obedience to every order he shall receive, who shall bring disgrace on the discipline of the British Army, by committing the most trifling act of plunder, or who shall by getting drunk endanger the safety of his comrades, and lower an English soldier even in the estimation of the unfortunate Slaves in the enemy's colony, that individual whoever he may be, shall instantly be punished by the hand of the Provost Martial.

When the troops receive the order to disembark, the Officers commanding on board the different ships will be responsible that it is carried into immediate and prompt effect; the men will get into the boats in the most orderly and regular manner, and during their approach to the shore must sit perfectly quiet and steady, paying particular attention to prevent their arms and ammunition from receiving any injury from wet—As soon as the boats touch the shore, the Officer commanding in each boat, will immediately jump out and form his men, after which they will be permitted to load if it should be found necessary, and will then be in readiness to move according to the orders they may receive.

It will be the particular duty of Officers commanding brigades and battalions to prevent all unnecessary firing, waste of ammunition is not the mode to defeat the enemy, and will only tend to encourage that description of troops which will be principally opposed to us.

It is to be considered as a general rule, that each brigade is to find the Piquets necessary for its own security, if this mode is occasionally to be deviated from, particular orders will be given accordingly.

As each man has been ordered to land with three days provisions cooked, and one day's allowance of spirits, it must be explained to the soldiers, that they cannot expect to receive any issue, until the expiration of those periods, they will therefore see the necessity of not wasting it inconsiderately.

No Regimental followers are to be landed till ordered to do so, and private followers who accompany their Masters on shore must not in the first instance expect to be supplied with provisions by the Commissary.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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